

W. Matthew Heare

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1798.

[Nº 1899.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

TO BE SOLD, The FERRY on Easton's

Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them.—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry-House, with a Garden belonging to it:—Also, a large House-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Estate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-House, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by
ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, August 27, 1798.

TO BE SOLD, BY ELISHA LAWTON,

A QUANTITY of excellent
SOAL LEATHER, tanned
by Mr. WILLIAM TRIPP, late of
this Town.

Newport, August 27, 1798.

For Norfolk or Charleston,

The Schooner
LAURA,
GILBERT CHACE,
Master.

WILL run in Fifteen Days. For Freight
or Passage, apply to said Master.
Newport, August 27, 1798.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the golden EAGLE,
INVITES his Friends, old Cul-
tomers, and others, to his Shop,
where a very handsome Assortment
of GOODS, suitable for the Season,
just imported, will be found, upon
as low Terms, for Cash, as at any
Store in the State.

Newport, June 5, 1798.

For SALE, by Simeon Martin,

SIXTY Hogheads of good
Retailing Surinam Molasses,
15 Hogheads of Old Windward
Island Rum, 3d Proof,
1500 Bushels of St. Martin's
Coarse Salt,
Coffee by the Barrel,
Cotton, by the Bag;—and,
TICKETS in the Rhode-Island
College LOTTERY.
Newport, May 28, 1798.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,
BUNTING and ready made
COLOURS. Also, an Assortment
of near GUN LOCKS and BRASS FUR-
NITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few
Bags of ANNED, a Quantity of excel-
lent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assort-
ment of GLASS WARE of superior Qua-
lity, and an Assortment of CROCKERY
WARE.
A Quantity of excellent Spanish SEGARS.

RICHMOND, August 13.

PATRIOTIC FEAST

On Saturday last, an elegant entertainment
was given by the Citizens of Richmond,
Manchester & their vicinities, in honor of their
respected and highly beloved fellow-citizen,
Gen. MARSHALL.

There were present, his Excellency James
Wood, three of the members of the Honora-
ble the Council of State, most of the Old Con-
stitutional Officers, resident in and near the City,
and about two hundred of the most respectable
citizens.

No Tavern in the city being of capacity to
accommodate so numerous a company. The
Rev'd Mr. Buchanan's Spring, distant about
a mile, was selected as the place of entertain-
ment.—The company assembled about two
o'clock, and while pleasure beamed in every
countenance, the General was encircled by the
citizens, when the following address was pre-
sented by Mr. Bulfinch Washington:

RECEIVE, Sir, the affectionate congratula-
tions of your fellow-citizens of Richmond
and its vicinity, on your safe return to this city,
after having honorably and faithfully discharg-
ed your duty in the important mission to
which you were called by the wisdom of the
executive councils of America.—Having been
accustomed to esteem your known integrity
and many amiable qualities in private life,
we are proud to acknowledge that we feel our
attachment and respect considerably heightened
and increased by your virtuous exertions abroad
in maintaining the dignity, the honour, and
independence of your country. We retrace
your conduct with pleasure, and rejoice to
think that one of our most distinguished pa-
triot went forth at the public call from this
city to advocate the cause of his injured coun-
try, and that he maintained it with ability,
fortitude, and manly freedom, against the in-
sidious designs of her enemies, at the very seat
of their empire, notwithstanding the numerous
difficulties to which he was exposed.

For we are sensible, Sir, of the critical situ-
ation in which you found yourself placed upon
that occasion. Removed at an immense dis-
tance from the councils of your country, and
cut off from the benefits of a free correspond-
ence with them by the vigilance of your ad-
versaries, you had displayed before your eyes
one of the most anxious scenes that ever agi-
tated the human mind.—On one side you be-
held France respecting no laws, human or di-
vine, but glorying in her might, elated with
successes, and frantic with ambition, meditat-
ing universal conquest and grasping at the
empire of the earth.—On the other, you beheld
your infant country but just emerged from late
and serious difficulties, desirous of maintaining
neutrality, of cultivating peace, and pursuing
a system of faith and justice towards all na-
tions, menaced with hostilities and internal
dissension, by an impious government, which
is callous to the dictates of morality and jus-
tice, and knows no laws but those of force
and violence; a government which repaid all
your efforts for justice and reconciliation with
contumely and disdain, and threatened, unless
committing the dignity of your country, you
would purchase for her a truce and temporary
peace by exhausting her resources,—to de-
grade her plains with blood, and confound her
smoke the misery and ruin in which they had
involved some of the deluded nations of Eu-
rope. This was a scene calculated to excite
all the most powerful passions of the heart, and
to embarrass the judgment with their con-
flicts, but a generous mind did not hesitate to
decide, and we have the satisfaction to say,
that, relying on the candor, virtue, and long
tried perseverance of your countrymen, you
nobly sustained the profligate proposal, and
with honest firmness rejected every proposition
which tended to commit the safety, honor and
independence of the nation you represented,
declaring to despotism itself, that America,
equal to every difficulty, would brave every
danger, and submit to every calamity, rather
than yield up her liberty, or surrender her in-
dependence.—But, Sir, we have the satisfaction
to believe your anxiety is relieved, upon return-
ing to a grateful country, which received you
back into its bosom with delight, to find you
were not deceived in the opinion which you
had formed of the candor, virtue and firmness
of your fellow citizens; that your predictions
have been literally verified, and that every
preparation is already making by a wife and
virtuous government to repel the danger;—
that France, though terrible to her neighbours
by her arms and her intrigues, will find in this
distant region virtue superior to both, and a
hardy race of men united in sentiment, impre-
gnable to seduction, and prepared to endure all
the labor, fatigue and danger of the longest

and bloodiest war to maintain their independ-
ence, and to transmit unshackled to posterity,
that hallowed liberty which they adore.

We believe too, Sir, that to a mind like
yours, it must afford the highest consolation
to remark the immense difference there is be-
tween the dignified conduct and manly vir-
tues of those who administer your own govern-
ment, and the detestable vices of those who
have usurped the government of France.—
Between the order and liberty which exist here
and the violence and despotism that prevail
there; between that justice, moderation and
anxious attention to the public good, which
form the characteristic of those who administer
our own government, and the injustice, vio-
lence and scandalous pursuit of their own pri-
vate aggrandizement, which distinguish those
who in France have put all liberty, authority,
and safety under their feet.

Return, therefore, Sir, to this Land of Free-
dom, and into a country, which glories in
your virtues and repays your generous exer-
tions with thanks and approbation, the highest
rewards to a virtuous mind; and may the
manly and dignified conduct which you have
displayed upon that occasion, and which justly
excites the gratitude of your country, serve to
convince future generations, that he who
would acquire the approbation and affections
of a brave and free people, should never hesi-
tate to expose them to war and difficulty, rat-
her than commit their independence or fur-
ther the smallest portion of their liberty.—
For possessed of these, the temporary difficul-
ties of a war, which is resisted in order to sup-
port them, are easily sustained, but deprived
of them, men who aspire to the exalted char-
acter of Freemen, would view all other joys
as poisoned and embittered, and would turn
with loathing and disgust from every other
comfort in life. But, Sir, permit us to observe,
that whilst we applaud your conduct, we ap-
prove likewise of the wisdom of that govern-
ment which selected you; whilst we receive
you with affection and gratitude at the place of
your residence, and rejoice to see you restored
to the arms of a virtuous family, we praise,
we admire, and ardently love that government
which you have so ably defended; and so far
from regretting to prostrate its independence at
the feet of another nation, we will with united
hands and hearts rally round its standard, and
court danger and death under all their forms,
sooner than permit its measures to be controlled
by foreign influence.

In fine, we will never consent to survive the
government and independence of America
which we have vowed to maintain, but
we will transmit them safe and unimpaired to
posterity, or perish in the struggle to preserve
them.—Permit us also to express, Sir, the high
satisfaction which we have an opportunity of
proving by this public testimonial of our con-
fidence in your integrity, judgment and verac-
ity, how greatly the despot of France have
deceived themselves when they venture to be-
lieve, that a candid country would not sooner
consent in the representations of their own
ministers and fellow-citizens, than in the in-
dign relations of the despicable emissaries of
falsehood, faction and intrigue, endeavored to
be disseminated amongst them by the contri-
vances of a gloomy despotism, which hates,
and plots the destruction of that happiness
abroad, which it has annihilated at home.

Be pleased, Sir, to accept our sincere wishes
for your future health and welfare; and as
we trust that you will continue to merit the
esteem of mankind, so we hope that you will
always receive the benedictions and most un-
qualified approbation of your country.

To which the General politely delivered the
following Answer:

I WILL not, gentlemen, attempt to describe
the emotions of joy which my return to my
native country, and particularly to this city,
has excited in my mind; nor can I paint the
sentiments of affection and gratitude towards
you, which my heart has ever felt, and which
the kind and partial reception now given me
by my fellow citizens cannot fail to increase.
He only who has been long absent from a
much loved country, and from friends greatly
and deservedly esteemed—whose return is wel-
comed with expressions which, dictated by friend-
ship, impart his merits or his hopes, will judge
of feelings to which I cannot do justice.

The situation in which the late Envoys from
the United States to the French republic found
themselves in Paris, was indeed attended with
the unpleasant circumstances which you have
traced. Removed far from the councils of their
country, and receiving no intelligence concern-
ing it, the scene before them could not fail to
produce the most anxious and disquieting sen-
timents. Neither the ambition, the power, nor

the hostile temper of France was concealed from
them; nor could they be unacquainted with
the harsh and unrelenting solicitude felt by the
government and people of the United States
for peace.—But amidst these difficulties, they
possessed as guides, clear and explicit instruc-
tions, a conviction of the fitness and
magnanimity, as well as of the justice and
pacific temper of their government, and a
strong reliance on that patriotism and
love of liberty, which can never cease to glow
in the American bosom. With these guides,
however thorny the path of duty might be,
they could not mistake it. It was their duty,
unswerving of personal considerations, to pur-
sue peace with unabating zeal, through all the
difficulties with which the pursuit was embar-
rassed by a haughty and victorious government,
holding in perfect contempt the rights of others
—but to repel with unshaken decision, any
proposition, an acceptance of which would
subvert the independence of the United States.
They have endeavored to do. I delight
to believe that their endeavours have not dis-
satisfied their government or country, and it is
most grateful to my mind to be assured that
they receive the approbation of my fellow-
citizens in Richmond, and its vicinity.

I rejoice that I was not mistaken in the
opinion I had formed of my countrymen. I
rejoice to find, though they know how to
estimate, and therefore seek to avoid the horrors
and the dangers of war, yet they know also
how to value the blessings of liberty and na-
tional independence. They know that peace
would be purchased at too high a price by band-
ing beneath a foreign yoke, and that peace to
be purchased could be but of short duration.—
The nation thus submitting, would be soon
involved in the quarrels of its master, and
would be compelled to exhaust its blood and
its treasure, not for its own liberty, its own
independence, or its own rights, but for the
aggrandizement of its oppressor. The modern
world unapprehensively but too plain a de-
monstration of this proposition. I pray Heaven
that America may never contribute to a still
further elucidation.

Terrible to her neighbours on the continent
of Europe, as all must admit France to be, I
believe that the United States, if indeed united,
if awake to the impending danger, if capable
of employing their whole, their undivided force
—are so situated, as to be able to preserve their
independence. An immense ocean, placed by
a gracious providence, which seems to watch
over this rising empire, between us and the
European world, opposes of itself such an ob-
stacle to invading ambition, must to diminish
the force which can be brought to bear upon
us, that our resources, if duly exerted, must
be adequate to our protection, and we shall
remain free, if we do not deserve to be slaves.

You do me justice, gentlemen, when you
suppose, that consolation must be derived from
a comparison of the administration of the Amer-
ican government, with that which I have lately
witnessed. To a citizen of the United States,
so familiarly habituated to the actual posses-
sion of liberty, that he almost considers it as the
inseparable companion of man; a view of the
despotism, which, borrowing the garb and
utilizing the name of freedom, tyrannizes over
to large and so fair a proportion of the earth,
must teach the value which he ought to place
on the lot of safety and real security he enjoys
at home. In support of this, all temporary
difficulties, however great, ought to be recon-
sidered, and I agree with you, that the loss of
them would poison and embitter every other
joy; and that, deprived of them, men who
aspire to the exalted character of freemen, would
turn with loathing and disgust, from every
other comfort in life.

To me, gentlemen, the attachment you man-
ifest to the government of your choice, affords
the most sincere satisfaction. Having no inter-
ests separate from, or opposed to, those of the
people, being themselves subject in common
with others, to the laws they make, being free
to return to that mass from which they are
separated for a time, in order to conduct the
affairs of the nation, it is by no means proba-
ble that those who administer the government
of the United States can be situated by other
motives than the sincere desire of promoting the
real prosperity of those whose destiny involves
their own, and in whose ruin they must partici-
pate. Desirable as it is at all times a deep
confidence in our government, it is peculiarly
so in a moment of peril like the present, in a mo-
ment when the want of that confidence must
impair the means of self defence, must increase
a danger already but too great, and furnish, or
at least give the appearance of furnishing, to a
foreign real enemy, those weapons which have
so often been so successfully used,

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[N^o 1899.]

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Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them.—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry-House, with a Garden belonging to it:—Also, a large House-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Estate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-House, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by
ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.
Newport, August 27, 1798.

TO BE SOLD, BY
ELISHA LAWTON,
A QUANTITY of excellent
SOAL LEATHER, tanned
by Mr. WILLIAM TRIPP, late of
this Town.
Newport, August 27, 1798.

For Norfolk or Charleston,


The Schooner
L A U R A,
GILBERT CHACE,
Master,
WILL sail in Fifteen Days. For Freight
or Passage, apply to said Master.
Newport, August 27, 1798.

JOHN BOURS,
At the Sign of the golden EAGLE,
INVITES his Friends, old Customers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.
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For SALE, by
Simeon Martin,
SIXTY Hogheads of good
Retailing Surinam Molasses,
15 Hogheads of Old Windward
Island Rum, 3d Proof,
1500 Bushels of St. Martin's
Coarse Salt,
Coffee by the Barrel,
Cotton, by the Bag;—and,
TICKETS in the Rhode-Island
College LOTTERY.
Newport, May 28, 1798.

Stephen Pierce
HAS FOR SALE,
BUNTING and ready made
COLOURS. Also, an Assortment
of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT; a few
Bags of ANNISED, a Quantity of excellent
MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY
WARE.
A Quantity of excellent Spanish SEGARS.

RICHMOND, August 15.
PATRIOTIC FEAST!
ON Saturday last, an elegant entertainment was given by the Citizens of Richmond, Manchester & their vicinities, in honor of their respected and highly beloved fellow-citizen, Gen. MARSHALL.

There were present, his Excellency James Wood, three of the members of the Honorable the Council of State, most of the Old Continental Officers, resident in and near the City, and about two hundred of the most respectable citizens.

No Tavern in the city being of capacity to accommodate so numerous a company. The Rev'd Mr. Buchanan's Spring, distant about a mile, was selected as the place of entertainment.—The company assembled about two o'clock, and while pleasure beamed in every countenance, the General was encircled by the citizens, when the following address was presented by Mr. Bushrod Washington:

RECEIVE, Sir, the affectionate congratulations of your fellow-citizens of Richmond and its vicinity, on your safe return to this city, after having honorably and faithfully discharged your duty in the important mission to which you were called by the wisdom of the executive councils of America.—Having been accustomed to esteem your known integrity and many amiable qualities in private life, we are proud to acknowledge that we feel our attachment and respect considerably heightened and increased by your virtuous exertions abroad in maintaining the dignity, the honour, and independence of your country. We retrace your conduct with pleasure, and rejoice to think that one of our most distinguished patriots went forth at the public call from this city to advocate the cause of his injured country, and that he maintained it with ability, fortitude, and manly freedom, against the insidious designs of her enemies, at the very seat of their empire, notwithstanding the numerous difficulties to which he was exposed.

For we are sensible, Sir, of the critical situation in which you found yourself placed upon that occasion. Removed at an immense distance from the councils of your country, and cut off from the benefits of a free correspondence with them by the vigilance of your adversaries, you had displayed before your eyes one of the most anxious scenes that ever agitated the human mind.—On one side you beheld France respecting no laws, human or divine, but glorying in her might, elated with successes, and frantic with ambition, meditating universal conquest and grasping at the empire of the earth.—On the other, you beheld your infant country but just emerged from late and serious difficulties, desirous of maintaining neutrality, of cultivating peace, and pursuing a system of faith and justice towards all nations, menaced with hostilities and internal dissension, by an imperious government, which is callous to the dictates of morality and justice, and knows no laws but those of force and violence; a government which repaid all your efforts for justice and reconciliation with contumely and disdain, and threatened, unless committing the dignity of your country, you would purchase for her a frail and temporary peace by exhausting her resources,—to deluge her plains with blood, and confound her amidst the misery and ruin in which they had involved some of the deluded nations of Europe. This was a scene calculated to excite all the most powerful passions of the heart, and to embarrass the judgment with their conflicts, but a generous mind did not hesitate to decide, and we have the satisfaction to say, that, relying on the candor, virtue, and long tried performance of your countrymen, you nobly disdained the profligate proposal, and with honest firmness rejected every proposition which tended to commit the safety, honor and independence of the nation you represented, declaring to despotism itself, that America, equal to every difficulty, would brave every danger, and submit to every calamity, rather than yield up her liberty, or surrender her independence.—But, Sir, we have the satisfaction to believe your anxiety is relieved, upon returning to a grateful country, which received you back into its bosom with delight, to find you were not deceived in the opinion which you had formed of the candor, virtue and firmness of your fellow-citizens; that your predictions have been literally verified, and that every preparation is already making by a wife and virtuous government to repel the danger;—that France, though terrible to her neighbours by her arms and her intrigues, will find in this distant region virtue superior to both, and a hardy race of men united in sentiment, impregnable to seduction, and prepared to endure all the labor, fatigue and danger of the longest

and bloodiest war to maintain their Independence, and to transmit unshackled to posterity, that hallowed liberty which they adore.

We believe too, Sir, that to a mind like yours, it must afford the highest consolation to remark the immense difference there is between the dignified conduct and manly virtues of those who administer your own government, and the detestable vices of those who have usurped the government of France:—Between the order and liberty which exist here and the violence and despotism that prevail there; between that justice, moderation and anxious attention to the public good, which form the characteristic of those who administer our own government, and the injustice, violence and scandalous pursuit of their own private aggrandizement, which distinguish those who in France have put all liberty, authority, and safety under their feet.

Return, therefore, Sir, to this Land of Freedom, and into a country, which glories in your virtues and repays your generous exertions with thanks and approbation, the highest rewards to a virtuous mind; and may the manly and dignified conduct which you have displayed upon that occasion, and which justly excites the gratitude of your country, serve to convince future generations, that he who would acquire the approbation and affections of a brave and free people, should never hesitate to expose them to war and difficulty, rather than commit their independence or surrender the smallest portion of their liberty.—For possessed of these, the temporary difficulties of a war, which is resisted in order to support them, are easily sustained, but deprived of them, men who aspire to the exalted character of Freemen, would view all other joys as poisoned and embittered, and would turn with loathing and disgust from every other comfort in life. But, Sir, permit us to observe, that whilst we applaud your conduct, we approve likewise of the wisdom of that government which selected you; whilst we receive you with affection and gratitude at the place of your residence, and rejoice to see you restored to the arms of a virtuous family, we praise, we admire, and ardently love that government which you have so ably defended; and so far from agreeing to prostrate its independence at the feet of another nation, we will with united hands and hearts rally round its standard, and court danger and death under all their forms, sooner than permit its measures to be controlled by foreign influence.

In fine, we will never consent to survive the government and independence of America which we have covenanted to maintain, but we will transmit them safe and unimpaired to posterity, or perish in the struggle to preserve them.—Permit us also to express, Sir, the high satisfaction which we have an opportunity of proving by this public testimonial of our confidence in your integrity, judgment and veracity, how greatly the despots of France have deceived themselves when they venture to believe, that a candid country would not sooner confide in the representations of their own ministers and fellow-citizens, than in the insidious relations of the despicable emissaries of falsehood, faction and intrigue, endeavoured to be disseminated amongst them by the contrivances of a gloomy despotism, which hates, and plots the destruction of that happiness abroad, which it has annihilated at home.

Be pleased, Sir, to accept our sincere wishes for your future health and welfare; and as we trust that you will continue to merit the esteem of mankind, so we hope that you will always receive the benedictions and most unqualified approbation of your country.

To which the General politely delivered the following Answer:

I WILL not, gentlemen, attempt to describe the emotions of joy which my return to my native country, and particularly to this city, has excited in my mind; nor can I paint the sentiments of affection and gratitude towards you, which my heart has ever felt, and which the kind and partial reception now given me by my fellow-citizens cannot fail to increase. He only who has been long absent from a much loved country, and from friends greatly and deservedly esteemed—whose return is welcomed with expressions which, dictated by friendship, surpass his merits or his hopes, will judge of feelings to which I cannot do justice.

The situation in which the late Envoys from the United States to the French republic found themselves in Paris, was indeed attended with the unpleasant circumstances which you have traced. Removed far from the councils of their country, and receiving no intelligence concerning it, the scene before them could not fail to produce the most anxious and disquieting sensations. Neither the ambition, the power, nor

the hostile temper of France was concealed from them; nor could they be unacquainted with the earnest and unceasing solicitude felt by the government and people of the United States for peace. But amidst these difficulties, they possessed as guides, clear and explicit instructions, a conviction of the firmness and magnanimity, as well as of the justice and pacific temper of their government, and a strong reliance on that patriotism and love of liberty, which can never cease to glow in the American bosom. With these guides, however thorny the path of duty might be, they could not mistake it. It was their duty, unclouded of personal considerations, to pursue peace with unabating zeal, through all the difficulties with which the pursuit was embarrassed by a haughty and victorious government, holding in perfect contempt the rights of others—but to repel with unhesitating decision, any proposition, an acceptance of which would subvert the independence of the United States. This they have endeavoured to do. I delight to believe that their endeavours have not disappointed their government or country, and it is most grateful to my mind to be assured that they receive the approbation of my fellow-citizens in Richmond, and its vicinity.

I rejoice that I was not mistaken in the opinion I had formed of my countrymen. I rejoice to find, though they know how to estimate, and therefore seek to avoid the horrors and dangers of war, yet they know also how to value the blessings of liberty and national independence. They know that peace would be purchased at too high a price by bending beneath a foreign yoke, and that peace to be purchased could be but of short duration.—The nation thus submitting, would be soon involved in the quarrels of its master, and would be compelled to exhaust its blood and its treasure, not for its own liberty, its own independence, or its own rights, but for the aggrandizement of its oppressor. The modern world unhappily exhibits but too plain a demonstration of this proposition. I pray Heaven that America may never contribute to its still further elucidation.

Terrible to her neighbours on the continent of Europe, as all must admit France to be, I believe that the United States, if indeed united, if awake to the impending danger, if capable of employing their whole, their undivided force—are so situated, as to be able to preserve their independence. An immense ocean, placed by a gracious providence, which seems to watch over this rising empire, between us and the European world, opposes of itself such an obstacle to invading ambition, must to diminish the force which can be brought to bear upon us, that our resources, if duly exerted, must be adequate to our protection, and we shall remain free, if we do not desire to be slaves.

You do me justice, gentlemen, when you suppose, that confidence must be derived from a comparison of the administration of the American government, with that which I have lately witnessed. To a citizen of the United States, so familiarly habituated to the actual possession of liberty, that he almost considers it as the inseparable companion of man; a view of the despotism, which, borrowing the garb and usurping the name of freedom, tyrannizes over so large and so fair a proportion of the earth, must teach the value which he ought to place on the solid safety and real security he enjoys at home. In support of these, all temporary difficulties, however great, ought to be encountered, and I agree with you, that the loss of them would poison and embitter every other joy; and that, deprived of them, men who aspire to the exalted character of freemen, would turn with loathing and disgust, from every other comfort in life.

To me, gentlemen, the attachment you manifested to the government of your choice, affords the most sincere satisfaction. Having no interests separate from, or opposed to, those of the people, being themselves subject in common with others, to the laws they make, being free to return to that mass from which they are selected for a time, in order to conduct the affairs of the nation, it is by no means probable that those who administer the government of the United States can be actuated by other motives than the sincere desire of promoting the real prosperity of those whose destiny involves their own, and in whose ruin they must participate. Desirable as it is at all times a due confidence in our government, it is peculiarly so in a moment of peril like the present, in a moment when the want of that confidence must impair the means of self defence, must increase a danger already but too great, and furnish, or at least give the appearance of furnishing, to a foreign real enemy, those weapons which have so often been so successfully used.

Accept, gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgments for your kind expressions concerning myself, and do me the justice to believe that your prosperity, and that of the city of Richmond and its vicinity, will ever be among the first wishes of my heart.

J. MARSHALL.

The company then sat down to a dinner, which, for plenty and elegance may have been equalled, but certainly never was surpassed in America. To the exertions of a worthy Fellow Citizen, who politely undertook to superintend the preparation on this occasion, the company felt and acknowledged themselves under particular obligations.

The General was placed at table on the right of the Mayor, who presided for the day, with the colours of Austin's Cavalry, and Richardson's Light Infantry Banners, planted on either hand, and those of the United States, displayed from the top of an adjacent oak, waved triumphantly over the whole.

The subscription paper to this entertainment was headed in a style to preclude those who did not unequivocally approve the public conduct of General MARSHALL; and the following words must evince to the world, the Federalism of the Citizens assembled on this occasion.

1. The United States—May their Citizens never forget that virtue is the basis of their Government; and that true virtue, never can exist without true religion. (A gun and three cheers.)

2. The President of the United States—The man whose policy and firmness, have placed America in a situation, that will bid defiance to petty rage at home, as well as to the haughty menaces of an imperious and insulting foe—The French Directory. (A gun and nine cheers.)

3. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States—May he live to convince the few despicable Americans, whom envy and hate incite, (with French intrigue) have raised against him, that, "take him all in all," he has never been equalled in public virtue and patriotism, either to ancient or modern times. (A gun and nine cheers.)

4. THEODORE SEDGWICK, President pro tem of the Senate—The man truly worthy to fill that important station—whose philosophy never taught him to desert his post in the hour of danger and alarm. (A gun, nine cheers and bursts of applause.)

5. TIMOTHY PICKENS—The firm Statesman and enlightened Patriot—May his virtuous exertions in favor of his Country meet the universal applause and approbation of his Fellow Citizens. (A gun and three cheers.)

6. OLIVER WOLCOTT—The upright, zealous, able and intrepid financier. (A gun and three cheers.)

7. JAMES HENRY—May his abilities and exertions, continue to receive the esteem of his country. (A gun and three cheers.)

8. GENERAL PICKENS—The firm, honest, and independent American Minister, whom no considerations could induce to surrender his Country's honor, or to barter away the dear bought independence of America. (A gun and three cheers.)

9. The Army—The Volunteer Corps, and the Militia of the United States—May they always be found the virtuous supporters of their own Government—ever ready to oppose the wicked and ambitious in their views against the liberty and independence of their country. (A gun and nine cheers.)

10. The United Navy of the United States—May its progress to maturity, be both rapid and splendid. (A gun and three cheers.)

11. The memory of those heroes who so nobly rendered up their lives, in defence of American Liberty. (A gun and nine cheers.)

12. May Americans ever be ready to pay their just debts, but never to purchase a treaty. (A gun and nine cheers.)

13. The Friends and Supporters of the present Administration—May their upright views continue to merit that happy increase of numbers, which encourage a strong belief, that the people of America will shortly be found to be one people. (A gun and nine cheers.)

14. The Militia of our Holy Land of Congress—May ever increasing popularity and confidence, be the reward of their wisdom and firmness. (A gun and nine cheers.)

15. The Youth of the United States—May learning and science flourish amongst them; and while they extend their lives, in their valiant, may they emulate their courage and patriotism. (A gun and nine cheers.)

16. The virtuous Daughters of Columbia—May they never be sacrificed in the arms of foreign tyrants or false patriots. (A gun and nine cheers.)

General Marshall being called upon for a toast.

17. The Citizens of Richmond and its vicinity—May they ever keep pace with their patriotism. (A gun and nine cheers.)

VOLUNTEERS.

May Americans, ever understand this truth—The opposition to our Government, is to co-operate with our enemies.

Captain Richardson's Artillery having now joined their Regiment at the table—the following toast was given.

18. Richmond Artillery—May success always attend them.

(General Marshall having retired.)

GENERAL MARSHALL. May a wealth, composed of oak and laurel, under which he

is standing to the hand of colours presented to Richardson's Light Infantry being a blue banner with thirteen stars neatly painted—

has this day sat, supported by the American Eagle, encircle the temples of the man, whom his country delights to honour. (16 cheers.)

The company then, as with one voice, instilled upon offering the General to his own door, which was done in the following order—the whole marching by files.

General Marshall, with the Governor, at the head of Duncomb's Artillery, the Citizens on foot, and the rear closed with those on horseback.

Thus was the Man of the People conducted to his own door, under a band of military music, and the colours which had been displayed during the day, where the company arrived about dusk, and took their leave under loud and repeated huzzas.

A Soldier's head on the centre, encircled with a wreath of oak and laurel—the motto—Sci et fide facies.

ANSWER

Of the President of the United States to the Address of the Field Officers of the 8th Regiment of Militia, in the county of Bath, in Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I have seen nothing more patriotic or heroic than your unanimous address of the 8th July.

In looking back upon the French revolution, I would wish you to consider whether, in fact, there has been any period when she has been faithful to her declarations of renouncing conquest and interference in the government of other nations, when, indeed, she has employed her "means" and "diplomacy" for among all the powers of Europe in her neighborhood, as justly and boldly as she has ever employed them here.

If the powers which have been at war with her, had the same circle of complaints and apprehensions all along, as we have at present, you may think them entitled to more charity, than when you believed them leagued for the purpose of restoring our ancient form of government.

That the French revolution, and all the convulsions in consequence of it, may terminate in favor of civil and religious liberty, of harmony, and the general good of the human species, is my sincere prayer, but in this I am perfectly clear, that mankind must unite against that spirit of ambition, avarice, luxury, fraud and violence, which now prevails, or it will terminate in the destruction of Science, Arts, Manufactures, Commerce, and a restoration of savage barbarity.

The entire satisfaction of Virginians in the decided measures adopted by our government in respect to France, is an auspicious omen—more depends upon Virginia in the present moment than she may be aware of—it depends upon her to say whether this country has to it a faction to crush, a faction to be humbled in dust and ashes, before the indignant frowns of their injured, insulted, and unoffending country—The world must be changed more than I was aware of or ever believed in to be possible, if Virginians are not Americans—your address is a demonstration that they are among the few who deserve that character.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, July 21st, 1793.

LONDON, May 29.

Extract of a letter from Basel, May 9. The small Swiss cantons, which in point of number, are perhaps the weakest enemy France ever had to encounter, continue to oppose the inroads of her troops with a degree of energy and vigour, which give her the utmost trouble. A very bloody action took place lately on the mountains, which form the boundaries of the canton of Schwyz. The Swiss having decoyed the French into a small valley, fell on their rear, drove them into a morass, and killed most of them with muskets, and the butts of their muskets. Most of the officers who were present in this engagement, returned to Zurich, with wounds or contusions. The French are said to have lost upwards of 300 men in this action, but their loss may probably be exaggerated. The French troops are so unwilling to fight the Swiss, that they desert in considerable numbers. The inhabitants of the canton Glarus, are commanded by an old experienced officer, of the name of Pallavicini; and to judge from their proclamations, they are guided by men of uncommon talents. The last accounts state, that peace had been concluded between most of the Swiss cantons, and France; the leading conditions of which are, that the French are to withdraw their troops, and the latter to remain undisturbed in the possession of their ancient constitution.

May 30.

Letters from Germany state, that the Directory has censured the conduct of Bernadotte, at Vienna. We also learn, by accounts from Lisbon, that the French Ambassador Truguet, having behaved in a very insolent manner, at Madrid, to the new Spanish minister Saavedra, has been equally blamed by the Directory, and recalled to Paris. It appears doubtful, whether the two Ambassadors have, in those scandalous proceedings, merely acted in conformity to their secret instructions; but it will be admitted, that their haughty tone, and arrogant manners, are perfectly suited to the spirit of the present French government; and therefore their disgrace may perhaps be but a temporary matter, dictated by the politics of the moment.

It seems that the high and extravagant pretensions of the French government, expressed in the last note of their Plenipotentiaries at Madrid, have not only been received by the deputation of the empire, with their dissatisfaction which it has uniformly testified with the

terms which the French have advanced against the empire and the constitution of the Germanic body; but have likewise called forth a dissent on the part of the Austrian envoy, which had never hitherto been expressed. At present, it is the decided resolution of the deputation, to refuse their assent to the conditions proposed by France. The support of the Austrian Plenipotentiary, Count Lehrbach, will give a weight to their opposition, which it never before possessed. It is his vote on the discussion of the French note, Count L. expresses himself in the following strong terms:—"Austria has hitherto, in all her declarations and proceedings, expressed the most ardent and sincere wish for peace; but at the same time held herself bound, as a state of the Empire, to endeavour, by all the means in her power, to maintain the constitution of the German empire entire, and suffer as little change as possible in the federal states. Confronting in the justice of the French republic, we have flattered ourselves we should be able to attain this end, as the notes of the French minister, hitherto given us, contain repeated assurances of the intention of the republic, to found the future peace on principles which shall be just, equally to the interest of both nations, and calculated to ensure tranquillity and security. We cannot, therefore, but be greatly surprised, at the new demands contained in the note of the 14th Vireal (May 30) which were equally unexpected and alarming, and which, instead of procuring to the German empire tranquillity and security, can only tend to render its boundaries uncertain and defenceless, and to produce such a confusion on the interior, as must prepare the way for the utter overthrow of the constitution."

A letter from Berlin, of the 19th inst. contains the following passages:—"Yesterday arrived here, Prince Rymon, Field-Marshal-General in the Russian service. The arrival of this Prince is likely, under the present circumstances, to be attended with the most important consequences; as the decision of many a political problem depends, in a great measure, on the sentiments and the declarations of the Russian Court."

The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia are to have a meeting at Konigsberg, in the course of the summer; during which period, the former makes a tour of his dominions, to Casan and Astrakhan.

PLYMOUTH, June 4.

This morning arrived here, a beautiful French ship privateer, called the Cerberus, of Nantes, pierced for 28 guns, but mounted with 14, and navigated by 125 men. She was captured the 31st ult. after a long chase, by his Majesty's Ship Phoenix, of 26 guns, Captain Harland, which ship is also arrived here.

CHATHAM, June 6.

An account was yesterday received at the Admiralty, of the Hydro frigate, Capt. Sir John Ledyard, having driven a French frigate, and two corvettes, on shore, near Havre. The corvettes, we believe, were got off, but the frigate was burnt.

DUBLIN CASTLE, June 8.

All the accounts from Cateau, of the mad attempt made by the rebels upon that garrison, agree in stating their loss to have exceeded 400 men killed, and great numbers wounded. Deceived by the retreat of the cantonniers, and certain of victory, they had crowded into the narrow pass of Toulou street, to the number of 2,000 men, when the garrison fell upon them. After a single discharge, the rebels attempted to fly, but no passage was left open. A troop of Dragoons already in their rear, had possession of every avenue to the street, and a dreadful fire of musketry kept up in front, soon devoted the wretched victims to despair and death. A few were so happy as to escape by forcing a passage through the houses, but many of them were overtaken and hanged the following day; and in fact a lesson is making for the remainder, that it is thought not one of the pariahs concerned in the attempt can escape the hand of justice.

By the Ship Magnet, Capt. Chase, from Liverpool arrived at Boston. London Papers are received to the 26th June, from which the following articles are extracted, viz.

Another Revolution in Holland.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC, June 13.

A NEW Revolution has been effected. Le C. Gen. Daenders with a party of Grenadiers had surrounded the house of the Minister at War, where the Batavian Directory were at dinner with Charles Delacroix, the French Minister, and seized Van Lagen, one of the Directors, two others (Weidike and Forker) resigned their places, and Vreede and Eyre escaped. Van Lagen is confined in the castle of Weerden.

A new Government has been formed, and the greatest joy prevails in consequence of this event. A general illumination has taken place at the Hague, Amsterdam and other places.

The Provisionary Government has issued a Proclamation, in which it states,

1. That all such Legislative Authority of the Batavian people as shall require to be exercised for the daily and necessary interests of the country, shall, as soon as possible, be committed to citizens whose honor and integrity cannot be suspected.

2. That the late intermediary Administration of the Batavian Republic shall be regarded, as bound by their responsibility to carry into effect the Constitution of the Batavian people,

in a speedy and regular manner, for the reformation and establishment of the Constitutional Legislative Body.

3. That all authority of Legislation, or in general of Sovereignty exercised by the Intermediary Administration, shall, immediately after the establishment of the Legislative Body, of the Batavian People, pass to that body, and after the election by the latter of a legal Executive Directory of the Batavian Republic, all the Executive Authority which we now necessarily exert for the deliverance of our country shall be referred to that Directory.

4. That we engage to be answerable for the just and faithful use of our authority, and the resignation of it at the time we have mentioned, to the Legislative Body that shall be elected, or by delegation from it, to the high National Tribunal hereafter to be chosen.

"Perfectedly convinced that what we have done will be approved by the majority and most enlightened of the Batavian people, we hereby command, in their name all Constituted Authorities, Provincial Administrations, or Administrations of Communes, all Justices of Peace, Civil Officers and Commanders of the military, and all and each of the Inhabitants of the Batavian Republic, to obey our commands, and acknowledge no other authority than ours, until the intermediary administration shall have met, which notification shall be made public, and be affixed up in such places as similar notices usually are."

"Done at the Hague, the 15th of June, the 4th year of the Batavian Republic."

"J. J. SPOLDS, Agent of Marine."
"G. J. PYMAN, Agent for the War Department."

"J. G. A. GOZZI, Minister of Finance."
"R. W. TADMAR, Minister of Justice."
"A. J. LA PIERRE, Minister of the Interior."

[The Paris Redacteur, of June 21, contains the following question, on this subject.—"Was it not because she disdained our counsels that the Batavian Republic became a prey to anarchy and fell under the yoke of a Directory and a Legislative body, the tyranny of which it has just broken off?" It appears by this that the revolution was planned in Paris; and that Charles Delacroix had got into disgrace on the occasion.]

PARIS, June 10.

The last accounts from Russia state, that the Russian Ministers have received a courier from Berlin with despatches, purporting that the cabinets at Vienna and Berlin are now fully agreed with respect to all the articles which hitherto obstructed a friendly understanding between the two powers, that Austria renounces all claims on Bessarabia, and that the King of Prussia consents to except some abbies and districts situated within his dominions, by way of indemnification for the Provinces he loses on the Banks of the Rhine. The fate of the Grandfather is likewise said to be decided, but it is not yet known to what manner.

25 PRIMAIRE, JUNE 14.

It is confidently reported, that Mr. GERRY one of the American Envoys who remained here after the departure of his colleagues, has likewise quitted Paris.

JUNE 22.

A Russian army of 30,000 men, is placed at the disposal of Austria, in order to give more weight to the interference of Russia, in the present state of affairs.

Mediterranean Fleets.

LONDON, June 26.

Accounts from Lisbon, make it certain that twelve sail of the line have been detached from Lord St. Vincent's fleet, under Admiral Nelson, to the Mediterranean, Lord St. Vincent then had left as sail of the line.

The Paris papers to the 22d inst. contain many articles respecting Gen. Buonaparte's expedition. A letter from Genoa, dated June 13, says, that the grand French fleet, extending eight leagues, and composed of more than 300 sail, was off Porto Farago, bearing S. E. A letter from Malta, (S. E. of Corfu) dated June 15, says, when the grand fleet from Toulou passed this port, on the 9th, [this agrees with Capt. Hopkine's account of their passing, Le horn the 9th of June.] Gen. Berthier went ashore, and remained two hours. After giving some secret orders he again went on board. On the 11th, the fleet was before the Maltese coast, where it was reinforced by a division waiting for it at that place. It has been reinforced also by another division from N. On the 12th, the greater part of the fleet was sighted off Cagliari, (in the southern part of the island of Sardinia). All the women have been sent from the fleet to Corsica. The destination of the expedition is unknown. Paris Editor, June 24th, says, "either French and English fleets have had a terrible battle, or Buonaparte has arrived at the place of his destination." A letter from Toulou names Malta as the object; and a letter to Gen. Buonaparte, to his Lady, dated from Laker of Sardinia, the 9th June, says, "should leave a garrison at Malta, and the pursue his route."

A Messenger arrived this morning at Duke of Portland's Office, with despatches from Marquis Cornwallis, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The following letter was at wards sent by his Grace the Duke of Portland to the Lord Mayor:

White-Hall, June 26, 11 A. M.

"MY LORD,

"I have the satisfaction to inform you Lordship, that despatches from His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland are this

Accept, gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgements for your kind expressions concerning myself, and do me the justice to believe that your prosperity, and that of the city of Richmond and its vicinity, will ever be among the first wishes of my heart.

J. MARSHALL.

The company then sat down to a dinner, which, for plenty and elegance may have been equalled, but certainly never was surpassed in America. To the exertions of a worthy Fellow Citizen, who politely undertook to superintend the preparation on this occasion, the company felt and acknowledged themselves under particular obligations.

The General was placed at table on the right of the Mayor, who presided for the day, with the colours of Austin's Cavalry, and Richardson's Light Infantry Blues, planted on either hand, and those of the United States, displayed from the top of an adjacent oak, waved triumphantly over the whole.

The subscription paper to this entertainment was headed in a style to preclude those who did not unequivocally approve the public conduct of General MARSHALL; and the following words must precede the name of the subscriber: "The Citizens assembled on this occasion."

1. The United States—May their Citizens never forget that virtue is the basis of their Government; and that true virtue, never can exist without true religion. (A gun and three cheers.)

2. The President of the United States—The man whose policy and firmness, have placed America in a situation, that will bid defiance to petty rage at home, as well as to the haughty menaces of an imperious and insulting foe—The French Directory. (A gun and nine cheers.)

3. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States—May he live to convince the few despicable Americans, whom envy and base ingratitude, (with French intrigues) have raised against him, that, "take him all in all," he has never been equalled in public virtue and patriotism, either in ancient or modern times. (A gun and nine cheers.)

4. THEODORE SEDGWICK, President pro tem of the Senate—The man truly worthy "to fill that important station—whose philosophy never taught him to desert his post in the time of danger and alarm." (A gun, nine cheers and bursts of applause.)

5. TIMOTHY PICKERIN—The firm Statesman and enlightened Patriot—May his virtuous exertions in favor of his Country meet the universal applause and approbation of his Fellow Citizens. (A gun and three cheers.)

6. OLIVER WOLEGOTT—The upright, zealous, able and intrepid financier—(A gun and three cheers.)

7. JAMES M'HENRY—May his abilities and exertions, continue to receive the esteem of his country. (A gun and 3 cheers.)

8. GENERAL PINKNEY—The firm, honest, and independent American Minister, whom no considerations could induce to surrender his Country's honor, or to barter away the dear bought independence of America.—(A gun and 3 cheers.)

9. The Army—The Volunteer Corps, and the Militia of the United States—May they always be found the virtuous supporters of their own Government—ever ready to oppose the wicked and ambitious in their views against the liberty and independence of their country. (A gun and 9 cheers.)

10. The Infant Navy of the United States—May its progress to maturity, be both rapid and splendid. (A gun and 3 cheers.)

11. The memory of those heroes who so nobly rendered up their lives, in defence of American Liberty.—(A gun and nine cheers.)

12. May Americans ever be ready to pay their just debts, but never to purchase a treaty. (A gun and nine cheers.)

13. The Friends and Supporters of the present Administration—May their upright views continue to merit that happy increase of numbers, which encourage a strong belief, that the people of America will shortly be found to be one people. (A gun and nine cheers.)

14. The Minority in both Houses of Congress—May increasing popularity and confidence, be the reward of their wisdom and firmness. (A gun and nine cheers.)

15. The Youth of the United States—May learning and science flourish amongst them; and while they exceed their fires, in these respects, may they emulate their courage and patriotism. (A gun and 9 cheers.)

16. The virtuous Daughters of Columbia—May they never be sacrificed in the arms of tyrants, or false patriots. (A gun and 9 cheers.)

General Marshall being called upon for a toast:

17. The Citizens of Richmond and its vicinity.—May their prosperity keep pace with their patriotism.—(A gun and nine cheers.)

VOLUNTEERS.

May Americans, ever understand this truth—that opposition to our Government, is to cooperate with our enemies.

Captain Dunscomb's Artillery having now joined their Fellow-Citizens at the table—the following toast was given:—

The Richmond Artillery—May success attend them.

(General Marshall having retired.)

GENERAL MARSHALL.—May a wreath, composed of oak and laurel,* under which he

has this day sat, supported by the American Eagle, encircle the temples of the man, whom his country delights to honour. (16 cheers.)

The company then, as with one voice, inducted upon escorting the General to his own door; which was done in the following order:—the whole marching by files.

General Marshall, with the Governor, at the head of Dunscomb's Artillery, the Citizens on foot, and the rear closed with those on horseback.

Thus was the *Man of the People* conducted to his own door, under a band of military music, and the colours which had been displayed during the day, where the company arrived about dusk, and took their leave under loud and repeated huzzas.

A Soldier's head on the centre, encircled with a wreath of oak and laurel—the motto—Si scito facies.

ANSWER

Of the President of the United States to the Address of the Field Officers of the 8th Regiment of Militia, in the county of Bath, in Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I have seen nothing more patriotic or heroic than your unanimous address of the 8th July.

In looking back upon the French revolution, I would wish you to consider whether, in fact, there has been any period when she has been faithful to her declarations of renouncing conquest and interference in the government of other nations, when, indeed, she has not employed her "means" and "diplomatic skill" among all the powers of Europe in her neighborhood, as industriously and boldly as she has ever employed them here.

If the powers which have been at war with her, had the same cause of complaint and apprehension all along, as we have at present, you may think them entitled to more charity, than when you believed them leagued for the purpose of restoring our ancient form of government.

That the French revolution, and all the convulsions in consequence of it, may terminate in favor of civil and religious liberty, of humanity, and the general good of the human species, is my sincere prayer, but in this I am perfectly clear, that mankind must unite against that spirit of *Ambition, Avarice, Luxury, Fraud and Violence*, which now prevails, or it will terminate in the destruction of *Science, Arts, Manufactures, Commerce*, and a restoration of savage barbarity.

The entire satisfaction of Virginians in the decided measure adopted by our government in respect to France, is an auspicious omen—more depends upon Virginia in the present moment than she may be aware of—it depends upon her to say whether this country has to it a faction to crush, a faction to be humbled in dust and ashes, before the indignant frowns of their injured, insulted, and unoffending country.—The world must be changed more than I was aware of or ever believed to be possible, if Virginians are not Americans—your address is a demonstration that they are among the few who deserve that character.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, July 28th, 1792.

LONDON, May 29.

Extract of a letter from Basle, May 9.

The small Swiss cantons, which in point of number, are perhaps the weakest enemy France ever had to encounter, continue to oppose the incursions of her troops with a degree of energy and vigour, which give her the utmost trouble.—A very bloody action took place lately on the mountains, which form the boundaries of the canton of Schwitz. The Swiss having decoyed the French into a small valley, fell on their rear, drove them into a morass, and killed most of them with musket-balls, and the butts of their muskets.—Most of the officers who were present in this engagement, returned to Zurich, with wounds or contusions. The French are said to have lost upwards of 300 men in this action, but their loss may probably be exaggerated. The French troops are so unwilling to fight the Swiss, that they desert in considerable numbers. The inhabitants of the canton Glarus, are commanded by an old experienced officer, of the name of Pallavicini; and to judge from their proclamations, they are guided by men of uncommon talents.—The last accounts state, that peace had been concluded between most of the Swiss cantons, and France; the leading conditions of which are, that the French are to withdraw their troops, and the latter to remain undisturbed in the possession of their ancient constitution.

May 30.

Letters from Germany state, that the Directory has censured the conduct of Bernadotte, at Vienna. We also learn, by accounts from Lisbon, that the French Ambassador Leguinet, having behaved in a very insolent manner, at Madrid, to the new Spanish minister Saavedra, has been equally blamed by the Directory, and recalled to Paris. It appears doubtful, whether the two Ambassadors have, in those scandalous proceedings, merely acted in conformity to their secret instructions; but it will be admitted, that their haughty tone, and arrogant manners, are perfectly suited to the spirit of the present French government; and therefore their disgrace may perhaps be but a temporary matter, dictated by the politics of the moment.

It seems that the high and extravagant pretensions of the French government, expressed in the last note of their Plenipotentiaries at Basle, have not only been received by the deputation of the empire, with that dissatisfaction which it has uniformly testified with the

terms which the French have advanced against the empire and the constitution of the Germanic body; but have likewise called forth a dissent on the part of the Austrian envoy, which had never hitherto been expressed. At present, it is the decided resolution of the deputation, to refuse their assent to the conditions proposed by France. The support of the Austrian Plenipotentiary, Count Lehrbach, will give a weight to their opposition, which it never before possessed:—In his vote on the discussion of the French note, Count L. expresses himself in the following strong terms:—"Austria has hitherto, in all her declarations and proceedings, expiated the most ardent and sincere wish for peace; but at the same time held herself bound, as a state of the Empire, to endeavour, by all the means in her power, to maintain the constitution of the German empire entire, and suffer as little change as possible in the several states. Confiding in the justice of the French republic, we have flattered ourselves we should be able to attain this end, as the notes of the French minister, hitherto given in, contain repeated assurances of the intention of the republic, to found the future peace on principles which shall be just, equally to the interest of both nations, and calculated to ensure tranquillity and security.—We cannot, therefore, but be greatly surprised, at the new demands contained in the note of the 14th Floreal (May 3d) which were equally unexpected and alarming, and which, instead of procuring to the German empire tranquillity and security, can only tend to render its boundaries uncertain and disconcerted, and to produce such a confusion in the interior, as must prepare the way for the utter overthrow of the constitution."

A letter from Berlin, of the 19th inst. contains the following passage:—"Yesterday arrived here, Prince Repnin, Field-Marshal-General in the Russian service. The arrival of this Prince is likely, under the present circumstances, to be attended with the most important consequences; as the decision of many a political problem depends, in a great measure, on the sentiments and the declarations of the Russian Court."

The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia are to have a meeting at Konigsberg, in the course of the summer; during which period, the former makes a tour of his dominions, to Casan and Astracan.

PLYMOUTH, June 4.

This morning arrived here, a beautiful French ship privateer, called the *Caroline*, of Nantes, pierced for 22 guns, but mounted with 14, and navigated by 125 men;—she was captured the 31st ult. after a smart chase, by his Majesty's ship *Pennix*, of 16 guns, Captain Harsted, which ship is also arrived here.

CHATHAM, June 6.

An account was yesterday received at the Admiralty, of the *Hydre* frigate, Capt. Sir John Laycorey, having driven a French frigate, and two corvettes, on shore, near Havre. The corvettes, we believe, were got off, but the frigate was burnt.

DUBLIN CASTLE, June 2.

All the accounts from Caelow, of the mad attempt made by the rebels upon that garrison, agree in stating their loss to have exceeded 400 men killed, and great numbers wounded.—Deceived by the retreat of the sentinels, and certain of victory, they had crowded into the narrow pass of Toulou Street, to the number of 2,000 men, when the garrison fell upon them. After a single discharge, the rebels attempted to fly, but no passage was left open. A troop of Dragoons already in their rear, had possession of every avenue to the street, and a dreadful fire of musketry kept up in front, soon devoted the wretched victims to despair and death. A few were so happy as to escape by forcing a passage through the houses, but many of them were overtaken and hanged the following day; and to strict search is making for the remainder, that it is thought not one of the parous concerned in the attempt can escape the hand of justice.

By the Ship *Magnet*, Capt. Choate, from Liverpool, arrived at Basle, London Papers are received to the 25th June, from which the following Articles are extracted, viz.

Another Revolution in Holland.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC, June 12.

A NEW Revolution has been effected here. Gen. Daenders with a party of Grenadiers hath surrounded the house of the Minister at War, where the Batavian Directory were at dinner with Charles Delacroix, the French Minister, and seized Van Lagen, one of the Directors, two others (Weidike and Forke) refused their places, and Vreede and Fyre escaped. Van Lagen is confined in the castle of Woerden.

A new Government has been formed, and the greatest joy prevails in consequence of this event. A general illumination has taken place at the Hague, Amsterdam and other places.

The Provisionary Government has issued a Proclamation, in which it states,

1. That all such Legislative Authority of the Batavian people as shall require to be exercised for the daily and necessary interests of the country, shall, as soon as possible, be committed to citizens whose honor and integrity cannot be suspected.

2. That the late intermediary Administration of the Batavian Republic shall be required, as bound by their responsibility to carry into effect the Constitution of the Batavian people,

in a speedy and regular manner, for the reformation and establishment of the Constitutional Legislative Body.

3. That all authority of Legislation, or in general of Sovereignty exercised by the Intermediary Administration, shall, immediately after the establishment of the Legislative Body, of the Batavian People, pass to that body, and after the election by the latter of a legal Executive Directory of the Batavian Republic, all the Executive Authority which we now necessarily exert for the deliverance of our country shall be referred to that Directory.

4. That we engage to use our authority, and the reformation of it at the time we have mentioned, to the Legislative Body that shall be elected, or by delegation from it, to the high National Tribunal hereafter to be chosen.

"Perfectly convinced that what we have done will be approved by the majority and most enlightened of the Batavian people, we hereby command, in their name all Constituted Authorities, Provincial Administrations, or Administrations of Communes, all Justices of Peace, Civil Officers and Commanders of the military, and all and each of the Inhabitants of the Batavian Republic, to obey our commands, and acknowledge no other authority than ours, until the intermediary administration shall have met, which notification shall be made public, and be affixed up in such places as similar notices usually are.

"Done at the Hague, the 12th of June, the 4th year of the Batavian Freedom.

"J. SPOORS, Agent of Marine.

"G. J. PYMAN, Agent for the War Department.

"J. G. A. GOZEL, Minister of Finance.

"R. W. TADMAR, Minister of Justice.

"A. J. LA PIERRE, Minister of the Interior.

[The Paris Redacteur, of June 21, contains the following question, on this subject:—"Was it not because she disdained our counsels that the Batavian Republic became a prey to anarchy and fell under the yoke of a Directory and a Legislative body, the tyranny of which it has just broken off?" It appears by this that the revolution was planned in Paris; and that Charles Delacroix had got into disgrace on the occasion.]

PARIS, June 10.

The last accounts from Rastadt state, that the Prussian Ministers have received a courier from Basle with despatches, purporting that the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin are now fully agreed with respect to all the articles which hitherto obstructed a friendly understanding between the two powers; that Austria renounces all claims on Bavaria, and that the King of Prussia consents to except some abbies and districts situated within his dominions, by way of indemnification for the Provinces he loses on the Banks of the Rhine. The fate of the Grandholder is likewise said to be decided, but it is not yet known in what manner.

25 PRIMAEL, JUNE 14.

It is confidently reported, that Mr. GERRY, one of the American Envoys who remained here after the departure of his colleagues, has likewise quitted Paris.

June 22.

A Russian army of 10,000 men, is placed at the disposal of Austria, in order to give more weight to the interferences of Russia, in the present state of affairs.

Mediterranean Fleets.

LONDON, June 26.

Accounts from Lisbon, make it certain, that twelve sail of the line have been detached from Lord St. Vincent's fleet, under Admiral Nelson, to the Mediterranean, Lord St. Vincent's fleet has left on the 1st of June.

The Paris papers to the 22d inst. contain many articles respecting Gen. Buonaparte's expedition. A letter from Genoa, dated June 13th, says, that the grand French fleet, extending eight leagues, and composed of more than 300 sail, was off Porto Ferrago, bearing S. E. A letter from Basle, (S. E. of Corsica) dated June 12, 1797, where the great fleet from Toulon passed this port, on the 7th, [this agrees with Capt. Hopkine's account of their passing Leghorn the 5th of June.] Gen. Berthier went on shore, and remained two hours. After giving some secret orders he again went on board.—On the 12th, the fleet was before the port of Madelaine, where it was reinforced by a division waiting for it at that place. It has been reinforced also by another division from Nice. On the 12th, the greater part of the fleet was in sight of Cagliari, (on the southern part of the island of Sardinia).—All the women had been sent from the fleet to Corsica. The destination of the expedition is unknown.—A Paris Editor, June 22d, says, "whether the French and English fleets have had a severe action, or Buonaparte has arrived at the place of his destination.—A letter from Toulon names Malta as the object; and a letter from Gen. Buonaparte, to his Lady, dated from the Lakes of Sardinia, the 9th June, says, "He should leave a garrison at Malta, and thence pursue his route."

A Messenger arrived this morning at the Duke of Portland's Office, with despatches from Marquis Cornwallis, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The following letter was afterwards sent by his Grace the Duke of Portland, to the Lord Mayor:

White-Hall, June 26, 1797.

"MY LORD,

"I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that despatches from His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland are this morn-

* Alluding to the band of colours presented to Richardson's Light Infantry—being a blue standard with thirteen stars neatly painted—

ment arrived, with the intelligence of Lieut. General Lake's having taken possession of Wexford, on the 2nd inst.

"I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "PORTLAND."

BELFAST, June 15.

To the honor of the province of Ulster, only two counties, out of its nine, were led astray in the late disturbances.

All communications between Denaghadee and Port Patrick is stopped for the present. The packet with the last mail failed from Carrickfergus.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.

Arrived the Swedish bark Resolution, Capt. Gustaf Kellenius, from Naples and Leghorn, left from Malaga 58 days.

Capt. Kellenius, who left Malaga the 1st of July, has politely favored us with the following intelligence, corroborative of former accounts: That in the beginning of June, in his passage from Naples to Malaga, he fell in with Buonaparte's fleet, going up the Mediterranean, with a number of troops on board, bound, it was supposed for the Crimea—that while at Malaga he learnt they had been taken in with by Admiral Nelson, who took 4 of the number, but what force had not been ascertained—and that the fleet had been dispersed and put back into Corfica and Leghorn.

Mr. Pinckney was at Lyons the 10th June.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29

Extra of a letter from a gentleman near Halifax, in North-Carolina, to his friend in this city, dated 11th August, 1798.

"Politics run high; the people are much exasperated at the conduct of their representatives, and are endeavouring to have a new set. Mr. Blount they are determined to throw out. You may perhaps have seen, by Hodge's last paper, how a French Sans Culotte has attacked an American printer, and how gallantly the printer (though old) defended himself—and from the effect produced by that and other causes.

"At the late Poll held in this County for Representatives, Mr. Alston had 236
Mr. Blount, 16
In North Hampton, Mr. Alston, 156
Blount, 16
Binford, 16

Martin county has three districts, I have only heard from Hogston's, there, out of 194, Alston had 170, and you may rely Alston is elected. The voice of the people has converted near all the democratic candidates, except Blount; who they declared should not represent them; and as Mr. Alston was mentioned by some respectable people, he was without hesitation cheerfully voted for. Judge Stone, I think will be elected, in spite of Jacobin activity—in Newbern district two federalists were run, Badger and Spaight. Gillespie lies between this and Philadelphia, with a broken thigh; Grove will meet with no opposition; Milborough is strongly contested, between Benham and Sandford; Henderson will probably be elected; Macen's constituents are highly exasperated against him, it is said he has accused; Morgan district is warmly contested. I should not be surprised if our representation in the next Congress were unanimous in favor of government, as those in this are against it; for the people I believe are as united in this state now in favor of government, as any in the confederation; and are inveterate against the conduct of the French, who, if they attempt to take footing in this country will find every man to oppose them; and I flatter myself, our next representation in Congress will be more respectable."

In the Pennsylvania, came near one hundred German passengers.

Capt. Thompson of the Ship Rising Sun, 18 weeks from Londonderry, left there the Ship General Washington, McCosky, and brig Sukey, Wharton, of and for Philadelphia, to sail in about ten days.

In the Rising Sun came one hundred and forty passengers.

The number of new cases reported for the 24 hours ending yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, were SIXTY—by 25 physicians.

Deaths for the last 24 hours, ending last evening at 8 o'clock—31 grown people, 3 children.

The accounts from New York, relative to the Yellow Fever in that City, have been various and contradictory. In consequence of a belief that no malignant fever exists there, many of our fellow citizens have fled to its safety. But we think it a duty to inform such as may yet intend to remove, that to go there will only be flying from one danger into another equally great. Every exertion appears to have been made, to keep the true state of that city a secret; but the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability and information there, unfortunately places the matter beyond all doubt. The letter was written the day before yesterday; and, after mentioning the names of several of the writer's acquaintances who had been taken off by the fever, says—

"Upwards of one hundred persons were taken down on Saturday, in the neighbourhood of Gould Dock and Cliff's Dock.—Numbers have died in 24 hours after they were taken; indeed, it is so violent, that it is the opinion of some, that it is neither more nor less than the plague, which at present afflicts our city."

Wilmington, August 25.

Arrived at Newcastles, last evening, brig Abigail, Babcock, 77 days from Belfast, with 30 passengers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

Four fifths of the inhabitants of Philadelphia have left the city; and forty was the number of deaths daily for two or three last days. Several Physicians have left town, and are resolved not to return unless a liberal compensation be made by the public. This is right enough, for all persons that remain are poor; and it is not to be expected that physicians should expose their lives without some adequate reward, or some provision for their families in case of their death. It is ungenerous and inhuman to demand it. The learned, benevolent and useful profession should have, at such a period, pecuniary marks of public gratitude.

S A L E M, August 31.

On Monday last, Capt. Benjamin Bickford arrived here in 75 days from Petersburg and 67 days from Edinburgh.

Capt. Bickford informs, that the Emperor Paul was absent from his capital, and was said to be at Astracan, which is upon the Caspian Sea, above 1000 miles from St. Petersburg; that he had ordered 200,000 of his troops to be assembled from Moscow and other places, to be ready to march at a moment's warning, their destination unknown; and for whose use 60,000 pieces of Russian artillery, were ordered to be purchased. Besides, this a Russian Squadron of 5 sail of the line, 1 frigate and 1 cutter, had sailed from Cronstadt for England. Capt. B. was under a convoy from E. shore, and one of the Captains told him, that another Squadron of about the same force, had sailed from Archangel, under Admiral Tatay; that they were to form a junction in England, and there receive orders from the British government.

The character of Paul seems not to be sufficiently understood, to determine whether a high degree of importance ought to be attached to their military movements. Perhaps he may be jealous, that the secret expedition of Buonaparte may lead him, by some direct or indirect conjunction with the Turks, through the Black Sea into the southern parts of his empire, and that for that reason think it necessary to form a military force in that quarter, and to direct a naval co-operation with the British.

Capt. Bickford says, the Swedes and Danes are perfectly supine, and make no resistance to the depredations of the French. Their vessels are taken and condemned by the French, equally with the Americans; and some were instances of Danish vessels being taken and carried into North Berge (one of their own ports) and there condemned by the French consular court.—And yet (if nothing apathy) both the Danish and Swedish fleets were laid up in ordinary. The merchants made complaints; and a number of the New-way merchants had come over to Copenhagen to learn, whether their commerce was to be protected, or whether they must suspend their business. But the government was not yet roused.

B O S T O N, August 31.

Extra of a letter from a respectable gentleman, in Malaga, dated June 26

"The order which recently prevailed here, for detaining all French privateers, and sending their crews to Toulon, has ceased to operate, and they are actively equipping again."

Since our last Capt. Choate from Liverpool, has furnished us with London papers to June 26.

The rebellion in Ireland is not quelled, notwithstanding the Irish loyal troops have in almost every instance been victorious over their devoted countrymen. It is said the insurgents have been supplied with arms, &c. from France; and that French officers were at the head of several parties. In the North, the insurrection had received a severe check; and it was supposed, was annihilated. Lord Cornwallis has succeeded Lord Camden, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and a law has passed the British Parliament, empowering the King to send the English militia to the latter kingdom. When Capt. Choate sailed, upwards of 15 vessels had sailed from Liverpool for Ireland, full of troops. Six regiments of militia volunteered their services, to suppress the rebellion.

News of the equipping of our frigates and the arming of our merchantmen was received in France June 4.

PORTLAND.

Some disagreeable reports respecting Portland, are in circulation.—We have seen a letter, dated 28th August which mentions the death of four persons, that day, one of whom was POTTS from sentence of death.

[OFFICIAL.] **BOSTON.**

The whole number now sick, including those on the recovery, is thirty-two—and two persons only have died thereof since the last return, on the 29th inst.

By order of the Selectmen.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk.

August 29, 1798.

From accurate returns from the Physicians, it appears there are now only nineteen persons sick of the fever; ten of whom are on the recovery—three only have died since the last report on the 29th inst.

By order of the Selectmen.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk.

August 31.

NEWPORT, Sept. 4.

The Honorable JOHN BROWN and CHRISTOPHER GRANT CHAMPLIN, Esquires, are elected Representatives in

the Sixth Congress of the United States from this State.

The following is a correct Statement of the Votes for first Representative in Congress, with the Exception of only two Towns, New-Shoreham, and W. Greenwich, from which no Account have been received.

Counties.	Brown.	Tillinghast.
Newport,	427	289
Providence,	1540	314
Washington,	146	420
Bristol,	302	1
Kent,	268	285
Total	2083	1309

A Correspondent congratulates his Fellow-Citizens and the Friends of the federal Government throughout the United States on the Election of Mr. BROWN and Mr. CHAMPLIN as Representatives in Congress.—The Re-election of Mr. Champlin by an almost unanimous Vote, is a flattering and signal Testimony of the entire Approbation with which his Constituents have received his uniform, intelligent and patriotic Conduct, in the Support of those Measures which have so successfully vindicated our national Independence, and promoted a Spirit of Union and domestic Tranquillity.—In the Election of Mr. Brown by a very great Majority, the People of this State have given a Proof equally conspicuous of their pointed Opposition to a timid, fluctuating and indecisive Policy.—The Demagogues and false Patriots of the Day will learn from this and other Examples, that whether they approach the People of America under the Mask of Federalism, or with the audacious Front of Jacobinism, their Favour is only to be courted through the Medium of Respect for the Laws, and a sincere Attachment to Order and regular Government.

MARRIED.—On Sunday Evening last, by the Rev. William Patten, Mr. WILLIAM ELLERY, jun. Deputy Collector for the Port, to Miss ABIGAIL SHAW, third Daughter of Capt. William Shaw.

—On the 23d U. C. at Bellevue, East Jersey, Miss BINGHAM Daughter of the Honourable William Bingham, to ALEXANDER BARING, Esq; Son of Sir Francis Baring, Bart. of the Kingdom of Great Britain.

DIED.—At New York, "Miss SARAH SPRINGER, Wife of Capt. Joseph Springer, aged 42. A Person of a truly benevolent and Christian Character, leaving a tender and affectionate Husband and Friends to lament her Loss."

—Of the Yellow Fever, Capt. CHARLES DUNBAR, of this Town.

—Lately, on his Passage home from the West Indies, Mr. ANTHONY COGGESHALL, Son of Mr. Benjamin Coggeshall.

—In this Town, on Friday Evening last, after a short Illness, Capt. STEPHEN CARROLL very suddenly lamented by his Friends and Acquaintance.

—Yesterday Morning, after a few Days Illness, JACOB ADAMS, Master of one of the New York Packets; he was universally respected in his Business, as an active, industrious Citizen—his Death is much regretted by his Friends and Acquaintance. He has left an amiable and disconsolate Widow to mourn his Exit."

MR. BARBER.

If you think the enclosed worthy of Publication, please to insert it in your Paper, and you will oblige a Well-wisher to the Cause of Humanity

I THINK it is possible, in offering the following prescriptions and remarks relative to the malignant Fever, which unhappily prevails in many parts of our continent; that although they are communicated from experimental knowledge of the disorder; yet with some it will lose its efficacy, from an idea that the ingredients of the composition, are of too simple a nature to produce the desired effect; however, sympathy toward our afflicted brethren, in various places of the United States, particularly at the present period, ought to prompt us to impress every individual with the indisputable duty they owe their fellow men, in making every communication upon the subject, that may (with divine aid) have a tendency to check so alarming a disorder; especially those remedies that, from experience, have been proved to be successfully successful.—In the West Indies, I have known divers instances in that disorder (myself included) that was dangerously attacked, to experience salutary effects; even after the stomach had refused every thing offered.—from the following, viz. Take two ounces of Coffee, break it in pieces, and beat it in a mortar.

Coffee is the produce of all the West India Islands; and as it is known by the name of wild locust,

quart of water, still reduced to a pint, then add half an ounce of Glauber's Salts, and as much lime juice or acid, as would be required to make strong beverage; sweeten it with molasses, then strain and cool it; let the patient take two wine glasses of it every half hour, till it operates; after which reduce its strength, and drink freely of it, as long as it is necessary; I have never known an instance, in which it has not operated. And as a confirmation of the assertion, I remain firm in the opinion, that it was the means of preserving my existence.

It is the prescription that Doctor Gilbert, an eminent Physician at Martinique, told me, he always administered in the black vomit; and in general it would turn it down; which in that disease, seems to be the greatest difficulty.

The Crochet are in the use of the following prescriptions, which experiment I have also been under the necessity of adopting; at a time when I could not bear an ounce weight upon my stomach, from the forecath and oppression, viz.—Take about a coffee cup of Coffee, as strong as it is possible to make it—add the juice of four lemons, or two table spoons full of acid; sweeten it with molasses; and give it in one dose, and it will remove the most obstinate oppression.—Old Cider has frequently been applied in many instances with the like success, after every thing given, had been vomited up.

Emetics in the Colonies, where this Fever is generally prevalent, is quite exploded. The warm bath, bleeding, and purging, is constantly adhered to; and during my being in a fever at Martinique, I passed through the three operations in the course of 24 hours. If the above prescriptions should be found useful, it will afford me inexpressible satisfaction. And I presume that in making this communication, the liberal mind will place every favourable construction; and not view it to have originated from being presumptuously officious.—on this ground, I feel myself justified in offering these remarks—as I have to truly trust them with success.

A SEAMAN.

N. B. Should any of my fellow citizens wish, for their own satisfaction a personal communication with me upon the subject, I will leave my name with the Printer—requesting.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Sept. 5.

RECEIVED,

Big Payson Randolph, Cozzens, Paramaribo
Sloop Aurora, Cuba, New York
—Camden Parker, Jenkins, Ditto
—Two Brothers, Shaw, S. W. I.
—Fame Ball, New York
—Ellis, Pearson, Ditto

CLEAR'D,

Sloop Louisa, W. I. C. Martinique
—Fanny, Brown, New Providence
Schooner Polly, St. John, Havana
—Husm, Slocom, Montego, Jamaica
Sloop Sally, Walden, Providence
—Eagle, Greene, Baltimore
—Eagle, Earl, New York
—Nancy, Robinson, Baltimore
—Ranger, Anthony, New Brunswick

TO BE LET (together or in Divisions) and Possession given on the first Day of November next, A large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE & LOT, with a Shop, Carriage Houses and Stables, situate upon Thames-Street. The Terms may be inquired of Mr. WILLIAM ELLERY, jun. or of W. MARCHANT.

Sept. 3, 1798.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday next, at the House of Joseph Howland, on the Point,

A PARCEL of Household Goods, consisting of the following Articles, viz. 2 Desks—2 Tables—One Chest—Six common Chairs—A Set of Set-Work Cooper's Tools—Two Hoes and One Shovel—1 small Spinning Wheel—Wearing Apparel, &c.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,
by the Subscriber, cheap for Cash, A SMALL FARM, lying in South Kingston, in the County of Washington, containing 50 Acres, with a good Dwelling House Barn, Orchard, and many other Conveniences, &c. thereon.

Any Person inclining to purchase and wishing to see the above Premises, may call on STEPHEN WATSON, jun. of North Kingston.

September 1, 1798;

ment arrived, with the intelligence of Lieut. General Lake's having taken possession of Wexford, on the 22d instant.

"I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) "PORTLAND."

BELFAST, June 15.

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All communications between Donaghadee and Port Patrick is stopped for the present. The packet with the last mail failed from Carrickfergus.

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BOSTON, August 31.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman, in Malaga, dated June 26.

"The order which recently prevailed here, for detaining all French privateers, and sending their crews to Toulon, has ceased to operate, and they are actively equipping again."

Since our last Capt. Choate from Liverpool, has furnished us with London papers to June 26.

The rebellion in Ireland is not quieted, notwithstanding the Irish loyal troops have in almost every instance been victorious over their devoted countrymen. It is said the insurgents have been supplied with arms, &c. from France; and that French officers were at the head of several parties. In the North, the insurrection had received a severe check; and it was supposed, was annihilated. Lord Cornwallis has succeeded Lord Camden, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and a law has passed the British Parliament, empowering the King to send the English militia to the sister kingdom. When Capt. Choate sailed, upwards of 15 vessels had sailed from Liverpool for Ireland, full of troops. Six regiments of militia volunteered their services, to suppress the rebellion.

News of the equipping of our frigates and the arming of our merchantmen was received in France June 4.

PORTLAND.

Some disagreeable reports respecting Portland, are in circulation.—We have seen a letter, dated 23th August which mentions the death of four persons, that day, one of whom was POTS under sentence of death.

[OFFICIAL] BOSTON.

The whole number now sick, including those on the recovery, is thirty-two—and two persons only have died thereof since the last return, on the 27th inst.

By order of the Selectmen.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk.
August 29, 1798.

From accurate returns from the Physicians, it appears there are now only nineteen persons sick of the fever; 10 of whom are on the recovery—three only have died since the last report on the 29th inst.

By order of the Selectmen.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk.
August 31.

NEWPORT, Sept. 4.

The Honorable JOHN BROWN and CHRISTOPHER GRANT CHAMPLIN, Esquires, are elected Representatives in

the Sixth Congress of the United States from this State.

The following is a correct Statement of the Votes for first Representative in Congress, with the Exception of only two Towns, New-Shoreham, and W. Greenwich, from which no Accounts have been received.

Counties.	Brown.	Tillinghast.
Newport,	427	289
Providence,	1540	314
Washington,	146	420
Bristol,	302	1
Kent,	268	285
Total	2683	1309

A Correspondent congratulates his Fellow-Citizens and the Friends of the Federal Government throughout the United States on the Election of Mr. BROWN and Mr. CHAMPLIN as Representatives in Congress.—The Re-election of Mr. Champlin by an almost unanimous Voice, is a flattering and signal Testimony of the entire Approbation with which his Constituents have received his uniform, intelligent and patriotic Conduct, in the Support of those Measures which have so successfully vindicated our national Independence, and promoted a Spirit of Union and domestic Tranquillity.—In the Election of Mr. Brown by a very great Majority, the People of this State have given a Proof equally conspicuous of their pointed Opposition to a timid, fluctuating and indecisive Policy.—The Demagogues and false Patriots of the Day will learn from this and other Examples, that whether they approach the People of America under the Mask of Federalism, or with the audacious Front of Jacobinism, their Favour is only to be courted through the Medium of Respect for the Laws, and a sincere Attachment to Order and regular Government.

MARRIED]—On Sunday Evening last, by the Rev. William Patten, Mr. WILLIAM ELLERY, jun. Deputy Collector for this Port, to Miss ABIGAIL SHAW, third Daughter of Capt. William Shaw.

On the 23d ult. at Bellevue, East Jersey, Miss BINGHAM Daughter of the Honourable William Bingham, to ALEXANDER BARING, Esq; Son of Sir Francis Baring, Bart. of the Kingdom of Great Britain.

DIED.]—At New York, "Mrs. SARAH SPRINGER, Wife of Capt. Joseph Springer, aged 42. A Person of a truly benevolent and Christian Character, leaving a tender and affectionate Husband and Friends to lament her Loss."

Of the Yellow Fever, Capt. CHARLES DUNBAR, of this Town.

Lately, on his Passage home from the West Indies, Mr. ANTHONY COGGESHALL, Son of Mr. Benjamin Coggeshall.

In this Town, on Friday Evening last, after a short illness, Capt. STEPHEN CARNOON, very Sincerely lamented by his Friends and Acquaintance.

Yesterday Morning, after a few Days illness, JACOB ADAMS, Master of one of the New York Packets; he was universally respected in his Business, as an active, industrious Citizen—his Death is much regretted by his Friends and Acquaintance. He has left an amiable and disconsolate Widow to mourn his Exit."

Mr. BARBER.

If you think the enclosed worthy of Publication, please to insert it in your Paper, and you will oblige a Well wisher to the Cause of Humanity.

I THINK it is possible, in offering the following prescriptions and remarks relative to the malignant Fever, which unhappily prevails in many parts of our continent; that although they are communicated from experimental knowledge of the disorder; yet with some it will lose its efficacy, from an idea that the ingredients of the composition, are of too simple a nature to produce the desired effect; however, sympathy toward our afflicted brethren, in various places of the United States, particularly at the present period, ought seriously to impress every individual with the indispenable duty they owe their fellow men, in making every communication upon the subject, that may (with divine aid) have a tendency to check so alarming a disorder; especially those remedies that, from experience, have been proved satisfactorily successful.—In the West Indies, I have known divers instances in that disorder (myself included) that was dangerously attacked, to experience salutary effect; even after the stomach had refused every thing offered—from the following, viz. Take two ounces of Cassia,* break it in pieces, and boil it in 2

* Cassia is the produce of all the West India Islands—with us it is known by the name of wild locust.

quart of water, till reduced to a pint, then add half an ounce of Glauber's Salts, and as much lime juice or acid, as would be required to make strong beverage; sweeten it with molasses, then strain and cool it; let the patient take two wine glasses of it every half hour, till it operates; after which reduce its strength, and drink freely of it, as long as it is necessary; I have never known an instance, in which it has not operated. And as a confirmation of the assertion, I remain firm in the opinion, that it was the means of preserving my existence.

It is the prescription that Doctor Gilbert, an eminent Physician at Martinique, told me, he always administered in the black vomit; and in general it would turn it down; which in that disease, seems to be the greatest difficulty.

The Creoles are in the use of the following prescriptions, which experiment I have also been under the necessity of adopting; at a time when I could not bear an ounce weight upon my stomach, from its soreness and oppression, viz.—Take about a coffee cup of Coffee, as strong as it is possible to make it—and the juice of four lemons, or two table spoons full of acid; sweeten it with molasses; and give it in one dose, and it will remove that most obnoxious oppression.—Old Cider has frequently been applied in many instances with the like success; after every thing given, had been vomited up.—Emetics in the Colonies, where this Fever is generally prevalent, is quite exploded. The warm bath, bleeding, and purging, is constantly adhered to; and during my being in a fever at Martinique, I passed through the three operations in the course of 24 hours. If the above prescriptions should be found useful, it will afford me inexpressible satisfaction. And I presume that in making this communication, the liberal mind will place every favourable construction; and not view it to have originated from being presumptuously officious—on this ground, I feel myself justified in offering these remarks—as I have to lately tried them with success. A SEAMAN.

N. B. Should say of my fellow citizens with, for their own satisfaction, a personal communication with me upon the subject, I will leave my name with the Printer—if required.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Sept. 3.

ENTERED,

ENTERED,	From
Big Peyton Randolph, Cozzens, Paramaribo	
Sloop Aurora, Cabene, New York	
Camden Packet, Sickins, Ditto	
Two Brothers, Shaw, Swazefor	
Fame Bluff, New York	
Eliza, Peterion, Ditto	
CLEARED,	For
Sloop Laura, Wilcocks, Martinique	
Fanny, Brown, New Providence	
Schooner Folly, Stetum, Havana	
Hiram, Stetum, Montego, Jamaica	
Sloop Sally, Waldin, Providence	
Eagle, Greens, Baltimore	
Eagle, Earl, New York	
Nancy, Robinson, Baltimore	
Ranger, Anthony, New Brunswick	

TO BE LET (together or in Divisions) and Possession given on the first Day of November next, A large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE & LOT, with a Shop, Carriage Houses and Stables, situate upon Thames-Street. The Terms may be inquired of Mr. WILLIAM ELLERY, jun. or of W. MARCHANT.

Sept. 3, 1798.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday next, at the House of Joseph Howland, on the Point,

A PARCEL of Household Goods, consisting of the following Articles, viz. 2 Desks—2 Tables—One Chest—Six common Chairs—A Set of Set-Work Cooper's Tools—Two Hoes and One Shovel—1 small Spinning Wheel—Wearing Apparel, &c.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

by the Subscriber, cheap for Cash, A SMALL FARM, lying in South-Kingston, in the County of Washington, containing 50 Acres, with a good Dwelling-House Barn, Orchard, and many other Conveniences, &c. thereon.

Any Person inclining to purchase and wishing to see the above Premises, may call on STEPHEN WATSON, jun. of North-Kingston.

September 1, 1798.

Of all the excellent Federal SONGS, lately published, no one has met with such universal Applause as the following:

Tune—THE PRESIDENT'S MARCH.

HAIL COLUMBIA! happy land,
Hail ye HEROES! Heaven-born band,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone,
Enjoy'd the peace your valour won.
Let INDEPENDENCE be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost;
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let us altar reach the skies.

CHORUS—Firm—united—let us be,
Rallying round our liberty;
As a band of brothers join'd,
Peace and safety we shall find.

IMMORTAL PATRIOTS! rise once more,
Defend your rights, defend your shore;
Let no rude foe with impious hand,
Lay no rude foe with impious hand,
Tame the shrine where sacred lies,
Of toil and blood the well-earn'd prize.
While offering peace sincere and just,
In Heaven we place a manly trust,
That truth and justice will prevail,
And every scheme of bondage fail.

Firm—united, &c.

Sound, sound the trump of fame,
Let WASHINGTON's great name,
Ring thro' the world with loud applause,
Ring thro' the world with loud applause,
Let every clime to Freedom dear,
Listen with a joyful ear.
With equal skill, with God-like power,
He governs in the fearful hour
Of horrid war, or guides with ease
The happier times of honest peace.
Firm—united, &c.

Behold the CHIEF who NOW COMMANDS,
Once more to serve his country stands—
The Rock on which the storm will beat,
The Rock on which the storm will beat,
But arm'd with virtue, firm and true,
His hopes are fix'd on Heaven and YOU,
When hope was sinking in dismay,
And glooms obscur'd Columbia's day,
His steady mind from changes free,
Relov'd on Death or Liberty.
Firm—united, &c.

NEW YORK, August 27.
(WELL DONE)

On the ninth of this month there was a liberty pole raised in Pleasant Valley, and the people of that town and the neighbouring villages, having received a sufficiency of liberty therefrom, resolved unanimously to cut it down. And the following toasts were drank.

1st. All friends to genuine Liberty in America; may they ever have a spirit, sufficiently to treat with contempt all those who wish to violate the laws of their country. 3 cheers.

2d. May all those who have heretofore been found in raising liberty poles, in violation of the laws of their country, be ashamed of their conduct, and secretly cut them down themselves. 6 cheers.

3d. May we have spirit and courage to fight every nation that encroaches on our commercial trade. 3 cheers.

4th. May every friend to his country support the laws of the executive, notwithstanding the clamors that have been made, chiefly by emigrants. 3 cheers.

Robert Lawton,

Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has just received, and has for Sale at his Store, in Thomas-street, opposite Mr. George GUNN's, a large and complete Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching Season, consisting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broad-cloths, and Collimates; a great Variety of Fancy Vesting; Costings; Bazaes; Flannels; Blackings and Fanns; Colicots and Chemises; Saxons; Mince; Luchings; Tricots, &c. &c.

Also, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemen's Yeoman and Crown Duds; new print Mice and Boys' Duds, with a Variety of other Articles.

For SALE, by

John Handy,

At his Store on his Wharf,

BOOK SALT, by the Hundred Bushels, or less Quantity.

ALSO,

A few Barrels brown SUGAR.

Just received, and to be sold by the Private Party, a few Copies of the RETURNED. THE NEW YORK COURSE on the FEDERAL. EAST May 20, 1798.

Printed at the printing Solicitation of those who have it.

Thomas Green Gibbs & Channing

At the BUCK, near the Red Market,
Having just Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of

ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extensive Assortment, which he is selling at the usual low Prices!—And, N. B. While he feels very grateful to his good Customers, for past Favours, and begs a Continuance of the same, earnestly entreats those, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to discharge their respective Obligations.

N. B. Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM, by the Hoghead or Barrel.

BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.

Good MOLASSES, for Retailing, by the Hoghead or Barrel.

Brown SUGAR, by the Hoghead or Barrel.

Fine and Superior FLOUR, by the Barrel.

Hylon TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound.

Bohea TEA, by the Half Chest.

On COMMISSION:

A Schooner of 62 Tons Burthen, will carry 340 Barrels, One Year old, completely rigged; with 3 Cables and Anchors, a fast Sailors, and fit for a Packet. One Half of the Whole to be sold, or, if not, will take a Freight to any Part of the United States, on the shortest Notice.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situate in different Parts of this Town, cheap for Cash.

He carries on the Baking Business in all its Branches.—Has on Hand, a Quantity of Soap and Candle Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality. He gives the highest Price for Gold and SILVER.

For Sale, by
THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-House, lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined, and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or single Load.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

TO BE LET,

ONE Half of a large HOUSE,

in a pleasant Part of the Town.—Inquire of the Painter.

Newport, August 20, 1798.

TAKEN from the Boat-House of JOSEPH CUNDALL, on the 15th Instant, a pale green BOAT, with a black Stern, upper Deck black—has been painted red the inside and is Eleven Feet Keel. Whoever will give Information of said Boat to the Subscriber, shall be generously rewarded for their trouble.

EDWARD COOK.

Portsmouth, August 16, 1798.

Boarding and Lodging.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, and those Ladies and Gentlemen in particular, who may visit this Island either for Health or Pleasure, that he improves a House about Nine Miles from Town, on the East Road, very pleasantly situated, where they may be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, or with Rooms ready furnished, and every Attention paid to make their Situation agreeable, by their humble Servant,

ROBERT S. BABCOCK.

N. B. Good Accommodations for Horses and Carriages.
Portsmouth, August 20, 1798.

Wanted, immediately,

A WET NURSE, with a good Breast of Milk, that can be well recommended.—Inquire of the Printer, Newport, August 20, 1798.

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island—

H Y S O N, Young Hsion, Su-chong, and Bohea TEA S, of the latest Importation, warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole Half, or Quarter Chests.

China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, per Box.

Best St. Petersburg clean Hemp.

Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions

Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.

Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum and Molasses per Hoghead.

Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt.

New-England Rum, by the Hoghead, or Cargo, on short Notice.

6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Window Glass, by the box or larger Quantity.

Superfine and fine Flour.

Tar, Pitch, Salt, &c.

To be Sold by
PATIENCE VILETT,
At her House near the Synagogue.

SOME genteel new Fashion Mahogany FURNITURE, viz. —A Bureau, Pembroke Table, Chairs, &c. —A Bath Pembroke Table—2 Pair of large genteel Looking Glasses, and smaller Ditto; a Bed; Bedstead; Windsor Chairs; and sundry other Things.
Newport, August 20, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A Pleasant STAND in Broad-Street, containing, a Dwelling House and Barn; a Well of Water, a large Garden, containing Half an Acre of Land, adjoining Four Streets.

Also, Sixteen Acres of good Land, within One Hundred Rods of the farm.

JOSEPH ALLEN.

Newport, August 20, 1798.

Linked-Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoon & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boiled and unboiled, per Cask or Gallon, Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller Quantity.

Spanish Brown, Do. Do.

Whiting, Do. Do.

Stone Yellow, Spruce Do.

Red Lead, Patent Yellow,

Verdigrise, Prussian Blue,

Gold Leaf, Silver Do.

Leather, White Varnish, Painter's Brushes, Camell's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality, or Vellies, Robin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Also—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glass—and Putty.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Estate, late the Property of CALER BARK, situate in Newport, on Rhode Island, and about Fifty Rods from the State-House, on Broad-Street.—It consists of one large, convenient Dwelling House, in good Repair, which stands on a Lot of about One Acre of Land, which has been improved as a Garden, in which there is a good Well of Water, with several other Lots on the opposite Side of the Street, which has been improved as a Meadow, and contains about Six Tons of Hay yearly; with a Stable, and some other small Tenements on said Lots.—Said Premises will be sold altogether, or in Parts, as may best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.—For Terms apply to the Subscriber, living on the Premises,

JOE CHALONER.

Newport, 6th Month, 16th, 1798.

TO BE SOLD, BY

William Douglass,

At his Shop, in Broadway, very cheap for CASH.

ABOUT 600 ready made SHIRTS and SHEETS (Linen and Mullin.

50 Ws. of the best Essence of Spruce.

Also, a general and good Assortment of West India Goods, and a large Assortment of MOROCCO SHOES.

Newport, 24th July, 1798.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has just received, at his Store, directly opposite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Assortment

of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

John Baker

Respectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Business as usual and has for Sale, at his Store formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Bannister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof

West India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.

New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.

Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.

Brown Sugar by the Barrel.

White Spanish Flare by Do.

Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, 1st and superfine.

Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or 10.

A general Assortment of Glass Ware.

Liverpool Cracking Ware, consisting of best printed, enameled, percolated, and common Dishes.

An elegant Assortment Morocco Shoes, Coats and Fine Suits.

Also, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will dispose of at a reduced Price for Cash.

ATTENTION!

RENDERVOUS for the Pur-

pose of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS, stationed at Fort Wolcott, in Newport Harbor, is opened at Mr. SAMUEL VAUGHN's, on the Parade, where any Person desirous of serving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage—

The Term of Enlistment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars—

Monthly Pay to Artificers (such as Carpenters, Wheelwrights, and Blacksmiths) 10 Dollars per Month, Musicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars—

The Clothing is complete, Free of Charge, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier should get sick, he will be healed free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compensation equal to his Duty.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.

W. LITTLEFIELD.

Capt Corps Artillery and Engineers.

Newport, July 30th, 1798

John Adams,

Leather-Dresser and Glover,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from

his Shop, in Tanner-street, to that formerly occupied by Mr.

AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad-street,

at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves;

where he continues to carry on the

Leather-Dressing Business, in its

various Branches.

He keeps constantly for Sale,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves,

of different Qualities, by the Dozen or single Pair.—Also, Deer Skin;

white Calf and Lamb Skins, for

welting; Wash-Leather, for Breeches

Linings; Hat and Spinning

Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.

Newport, June 15, 1798.

Of all the excellent Federal SONGS, lately published, no one has met with such universal Applause as the following:

YOUNG—THE PRESIDENT'S MARCH.

HAIL COLUMBIA! happy land,
Hail ye HEROES! Heaven-born band,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone,
Enjoy'd the peace your valour won,
Let INDEPENDENCE be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost;
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altar reach the skies.

CHORUS—Firm—united—let us be,
Rallying round our liberty;
As a band of brothers join'd,
Peace and safety we shall find.

IMMORTAL PATRIOTS! rise once more,
Defend your rights, defend your shore;
Let no rude foe with impious hand,
Let no rude foe with impious hand,
Invalidate the shrine where sacred lies,
Of toil and blood the well-earn'd prize.
While offering peace, sincere and just,
In Heaven we place a manly trust,
That truth and justice will prevail,
And every scheme of bondage fail.

Firm—united, &c.

Sound, sound the trump of fame,
Let WASHINGTON's great name,
Ring thro' the world with loud applause,
Ring thro' the world with loud applause,
Let every clime to Freedom dear,
Listen with a joyful ear.
With equal skill, with God-like power,
He governs in the fearful hour
Of horrid war, or guides with ease
The happier times of honest peace.

Firm—united, &c.

Behold the CHIEF who NOW COMMANDS,
Once more to leave his country lands—
The Rock on which the storm will beat,
The Rock on which the storm will beat,
But arm'd with virtue, firm and true,
His hopes are fix'd on Heaven and YOU,
When hope was sinking in dismay,
And glooms obscur'd Columbia's day,
His steady mind from changes free,
Resolv'd on Death or Liberty.

Firm—united, &c.

NEW YORK, August 27.
(WELL DONE)

On the ninth of this month there was a liberty pole raised in Pleasant Valley, and the people of that town and the neighbouring villages, having received a sufficiency of liberty therefrom, resolved unanimously to cut it down. And the following toasts were drank.

1st. All friends to genuine Liberty in America may they ever have a spirit, sufficiently to treat with contempt all those who wish to violate the laws of their country. 3 cheers.

2d. May all those who have heretofore been pointed in raising liberty poles, in violation of the laws of their country, be ashamed of their childish conduct, and secretly cut them down themselves. 6 cheers.

3d. May we have spirit and courage to fight every nation that encroaches on our commercial trade. 3 cheers.

4th. May every friend to his country support the laws of the executive, notwithstanding the clamors that have been made, chiefly by emigrants. 3 cheers.

Robert Lawton,

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SUPERFINE and 2d Broad-cloths, and Cassimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Vestings; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Blueticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Satins; Modes; Luntings; Tiffanies, &c. &c.

Also, Ladies' Sails, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemen's, Yeoman and Crown Dicks; low priced Mens' and Boys' Dicks, with a Variety of other Articles.

For SALE, by

John Handy,

At his Store on his Wharf,

ROCK SALT, by the Hundred Bushels, or less Quantity.

A L S O,

A few Barrels brown SUGAR.

Just received, and to be Sold by the Printer hereof, a few Copies of the Reverend Mr. THAYER'S DISCOURSE on the FEDERAL FAITH, May 9th 1798.
Printed at the printing Solicitation of those who heard it.

Thomas Green Gibbs & Channing

At the B U C K, near the Red Market,
Having just Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of

ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extensive Assortment, which he is selling at the usual low Prices!—And,

N. B. While he feels very grateful to his good Customers, for past Favours, and begs a Continuance of the same, earnestly entreats those, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to discharge their respective Obligations.

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WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM, by the Hoghead or Barrel.

BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.

Good MOLASSES, for Retailing, by the Hoghead or Barrel.

Brown SUGAR, by the Hoghead or Barrel.

Fine and Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel.

Hyson TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound.

Bohea TEA, by the Half Chest.

On COMMISSION:

A Schooner of 62 Tons Burthen, will carry 540 Barrels, One Year old, completely rigged; with 3 Cables and Anchors, a fast Sailer, and fit for a Packet:—One Half or the Whole to be Sold, or, if not, will take a Freight to any Part of the United States, on the shortest Notice.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situate in different Parts of this Town, Cheap for Cash.

He carries on the Baking Business in all its Branches.—He has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality. He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-House, lately improved by Messieurs OVARING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined, and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

TO BE LET,

ONE Half of a large HOUSE, in a pleasant Part of the Town.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, August 20, 1798.

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EDWARD COOK.

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Boarding and Lodging.

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men in particular, who may visit this Island either for Health or Pleasure, that he improves a House about Nine Miles from Town, on the East Road, very pleasantly situated; where they may be accommodated with BOARD-

ING and LODGING, or with Rooms ready furnished, and every Attention paid to make their Situation agreeable, by their humble servant,

ROBERT S. BABCOCK.

N. B. Good Accommodations for Horses and Carriages.

Portsmouth, August 20, 1798.

Wanted, immediately,

A WET NURSE, with a good Breast of Milk, that can be well recommended.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, August 20, 1798.

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island—

H Y S O N, Young Hyson, Su-chong, and Bohea T E A S, of the latest Importation, warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole Half, or Quarter Chests.

China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, per Box.

Best St. Petersburg clean Hemp.

Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions

Spoke-Rods and Iron Hoops.

Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum and Molasses per Hoghead.

Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt.

New-England Rum, by the Hoghead, or Cargo, on short Notice.

6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Window Glass, by the box or larger Quantity.

Superfine and fine Flour.

Tar, Pitch, Salt, &c.

To be Sold by

PATIENCE VILETT,

At her House near the Synagogue.

SOME genteel new Fashioned Mahogany FURNITURE, v. z.

—A Berceu, Pembroke Table, Chairs, &c.

—A Birch Pembroke Table—a Pair of large genteel Looking Glasses, and smaller Ditto; a Bed; Bedsteads; Windsor Chairs; and sundry other Things.

Newport, August 20, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A Pleasant STAND in Broad-Acre, containing, a Dwelling House and Barn, a Well of Water, a large Garden, containing Half an Acre of Land, adjoining Four Streets.

Also, Sixteen Acres of good Land, within One Hundred Rods of the same.

JOSEPH ALLEN.

Newport, August 20, 1798.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoon & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,

Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller Quantity,

Spanish Brown, Do. Do.

Whiting, Do. Do.

Stone Yellow, Spruce Do.

Red Lead, Patent Yellow,

Verdigrise, Prussian Blue,

Gold Leaf, Silver Do.

Leather, White Varnish, Painter's Brushes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirit of Turpentine, Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality or Vellies, Resin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Also—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glass—and Putty.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Estate, late the Property of CALEB EARL, situate in Newport, on Rhode Island, and about Fifty Rods from the State-House, on Broad-street.—It consists of one large, convenient Dwelling House, in good Repair, which stands on a Lot of about One Acre of Land, which has been improved as a Garden, in which there is a good Well of Water, with several other Lots on the opposite Side of the Street, which has been improved as a Meadow, and cuts about Six Tons of Hay yearly; with a Stable, and some other small Tenements on said Lots.—Said Premises will be sold altogether, or in Parts, as may best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.—For Terms apply to the Subscriber, living on the Premises,

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 6th Month, 16th, 1798.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has just received, at his Store, directly opposite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Assortment

of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

John Baker

Respectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Business as usual and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof

West India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.

New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.

Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.

Brown Sugar by the Barrel.

White Spanish Flote by Do.

Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine.

Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.

A general Assortment of Glass Ware.

Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.

An elegant Assortment Morocco Shoes.

Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will dispose of at a reduced Price for Cash.

ATTENTION!

RENDEZVOUS for the Pur-

pose of Recruiting a Company of

ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS, sta-

tioned at Fort Wolcott, in Newport

Harbour, is opened at Mr. SAMUEL

VAUGHN'S, on the Parade, where any

Person desirous of serving his Country

will have an Opportunity to engage—

The Term of Enlistment will be 5

Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars—

Monthly Pay to Artificers (such as

Carpenters, Wheelwrights, and Black-

smiths) 10 Dollars per Month, Musi-

cians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars

—The Clothing is complete, Prov. sions

good, and a large Allowance.—If unfor-

tunately a Soldier should get Sick, he

will be healed free from Expense, and

if wounded in the Service of his Coun-

try, will receive a Compensation equal

to his Disability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.

W. LITTLEFIELD.

Capt. Corps Artillerists and Engineers.

Newport, July 30th, 1798

John Adams,

Leather-Dresser and Glover,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from

his Shop, in Tanner-street,

to that formerly occupied by Mr,

AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad street,

at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves,

where he continues to carry on the

Leather-Dressing Business, in its

various Branches.

He keeps constantly for Sale,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves,

of different Qualities, by the Dozen

or single Pair.—Also, Deer-Skin;

white Calt and Lamb Skins, for

welting; Wash-Leather, for Breech-

es Linings; Hat and Spinning

Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.

Newport, June 15, 1798.